Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1824. [NO. 380

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN Sampson Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the northern side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and by which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well to the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of time and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three extensive valuable saw mills, some of which *have made quantities of plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract*, so that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the owner is concerned should decline shipping on their own accounts to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. Deputy Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful sacrifices committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in the possession until all hope of friendly accommodations shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

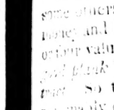
Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 10,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years, the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

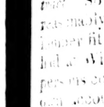
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near [illegible]'s Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity of rail timber fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit



a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 2, 1824.—37tf.

TAN-YARD, for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, will sell, or lease for any number of years, his Tan-Yard and Plantation. The Tan-yard adjoins the town, and has at this time twenty-nine vats in operation, with sufficient suitable space for sinking any number that may be desired, supplied by a never failing stream of water. The surrounding country abounds in all the variety of oak, which produces the best quality of bark for tanning leather, of which there is a large quantity on the land. Attached to the tan-yard are the necessary buildings for carrying on every branch of the business completely, with a cast-iron bark mill for one horse, which is capable of grinding one cord of bark a day. I will sell along with the tan yard any quantity of land from ten to four hundred and eighty acres, 150 acres of which are cleared and now in a state of cultivation. The land in point of quality is equal to any upland in this state, and is particularly adapted to the production of corn and cotton.

The above advantages, when combined with the healthiness of the place, must render it a very desirable situation for any person disposed to engage in that line of business. As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to the subscriber near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, or to Mr. Neill MacLaurin, his agent at this place.

DUNCAN MACLAURIN.

Wadesborough, N. C. July 6, 1824.—71-ie3wtf

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, } PLAIDS
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and stripe } SILKS
Do do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk, and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool } Hosiery.
black and white Silk } Hosiery.
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid, } GLOVES.
Silk, } GLOVES.
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan, } GLOVES.
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
6-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do } Domestic.
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks, } Domestic.
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, } Domestic.
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
9-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do } MUSLINS.
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, } WINES.
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

'22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

3d 4d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also,*

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and *20d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14. 1824. 58

30 Barrels cut and tarnity Herrings,
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824. 56tf.

FOR SALE,

Drafts on New-York and Philadelphia at sight, and United States' Bank Notes.

Apply to
JAMES DONALDSON, or to
MARTIN MACPHERSON, Sen.

11th Augst. 1824.

A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Richmond county, N. Carolina, on the 15th day of August, two negroes: Scipio and John, who say they belong to Edward Roberson, of Williamsburg, Virginia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jailor,

August 24, 1824.—377p.

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine } SILKS,
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

June, 1824.—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

TO RENT.

THE Subscriber offers to rent, his large BRICK STORES in Fayetteville on Hay Street; with a good Warehouse to each Store. The rent will be low, suitable to the times. For terms apply to

DAVID SMITH.

August 27th, 1824.—378tf.

TO RENT.

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch on Person Street.

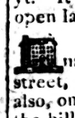
For terms, apply to
C. T. HAIGH.

August 31st, 1824.—4t81.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior qualyt. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 7, 1824.

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—9tf.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824.—76tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824.—74*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received by the last arrivals from New-York, an additional supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

September 1; 1824.—79.

THE NEW RETREAT,

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Establishment is now well furnished with all kinds of Confectionary, Cordials, &c. He has also employed a first rate Confectioner, and feels full confidence in his abilities to furnish every article in the above line. His bar will at all times be furnished with the best liquors, & he has private rooms for the accommodation of those who may desire it. He hopes by his attention to the above business to accommodate his former customers in a more agreeable manner than his opportunities would heretofore admit of; and those who may think proper to tender him with their future custom, he hopes will not feel desirous of discontinuing their visits.

Country dealers are, also, respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms for cash.

B. S. BURNS.

Fayetteville, September 9—379tf

Contractors Wanted

THE subscribers will receive proposals in writing, for building a NEW JAIL in Robeson County, until the 4th day of October next, of the following dimensions, viz--

40 feet and 30 feet wide to be made of Brick two Stories high with a Jailor's and Debtor's room below stairs.

The upper story to contain three apartments, to wit, a criminal male and female, room—the Criminal room to be lined with sheet iron.

A particular plan of the building will be exhibited on application to either of the subscribers in this place, and those who propose for the undertaking will name two sufficient securities, to be given on the bond for the faithful performance of the work.

NEILL BUIE.
RICH'D C. BUNTING.

Lumberton, Sep. 1st, 1824.—4t82.

Valuable Plantation in Bladen for Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 24th November next, pursuant to the last will and testament of Peter A. Tarbe, deceased, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, that valuable PLANTATION, in Bladen county, known by the name of Prospect Hall, (formerly Lalersted's, and now belonging to the estate of the late Peter A. Tarbe, Esq.) situated on the west side, and adjoining the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville, and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand acres.

This seat, in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings, is inferior to few in the state. It consists of two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two barns, a stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, & a saw mill at a short distance from the river. The creek affording two mill seats, besides being about three miles from Big Swamp, whose waters may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established. A liberal credit will be allowed, the security for the payment being perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time and place, will be sold, a considerable stock of cattle, among which, are several pairs of well broken oxen, also horses, sheep and hogs; farming utensils, saw mill tools, blacksmith tools, &c. and other chattel property. The lands may be viewed at any time previous to the sale, by application to Mr. Robert Johnston, residing at the Plantation. Further terms will be made known at the sale.

P. I. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

September 4, 1824.—11t 89.

FOR RENT.

TWO convenient Stores, with cellars underneath, in the Brick Row, North side of Hay street.

A dwelling House and Lot, south side of Person street, near Mr. Saml. Pearce's dwelling, on this lot there is also a small Store House fronting the street, and near the Flour Warehouse.

One vacant lot on Mumford street, under good fence.

One do. do. east side of Winslow street.

One do. do. near the intended canal basin.

The vacant lots will be leased for a term of years, should the applicants prefer leasing.

The whole, or any part of the above which may not be disposed of previous to the 20th inst. will on that day, precisely at 12 o'clock A. M. be offered at Auction under the Town House.

HENRY W. AYER *Agent for the owners,*
Fayetteville, Sep. 1st, 1824.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Peter Smith dec'd gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of said Peter Smith, to present them for payment within the time required by the various acts of assembly, in such cases made and provided otherwise they will be barred of recovery. And all persons indebted to said Peter Smith dec'd are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscriber. DUNCAN SMITH, *Ex'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 9th, 1824—4t82.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Treasury Department,

August 2d, 1824.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the proprietors of the Deferred Six per Cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of Principal and Interest of the said stock, will become due on the first of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day at the Treasury, and at the Loan Offices having such stock standing on their books, to the stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of said stock.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

5t—382

NATIONAL

Government Journal,

AND

REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication which is devoted *exclusively* to the compilation of *Official Documents, State Papers,* &c. is issued once in each week; (or oftener if necessary,) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The *National Government Journal* will contain—

The Proceedings of Congress at large;
The Laws;
Treaties;
Executive Communications of Congress;
Official Correspondence;
All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military and Naval;
Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy;
And, generally, such other official information as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.

It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index.

The first Volume commenced with the last session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a session.

The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

Town Taxes.

I HAVE left the Tax List, with Mr. Hugh McLaurin, who is authorised to give receipts, and on whom all in arrears for the year 1823, will please to call and save additional expense.

JAMES H. HOOPER, *Collector.*

September 2, 1824 2t 380.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected a machine for the purpose of making shingles, at Mr. Daniel McNeil's Mills, Little River, which will of its own operation, make shingles at the rate of 3,500 a day, all ready for laying, being all of the same length, width and thickness, perfectly straight on both edges, and of a true taper from butt to point, without injuring the wood in the least in its operation, all who feel desirous to satisfy themselves by demonstration, can, by calling at said Mills, 12 miles from Fayetteville. The labor necessary for operating said machine is very trifling, and not at all fatiguing. The great ease and facility in making this valuable and useful kind of lumber in this way supercedes the necessity of any further recommendation than its own performance and the lumber it produces, both of which it is believed will bear the most strict scrutiny and thorough investigation. He can put several more in operation, at a short notice—they may be operated by horse, steam or water, requiring power equal to the draft of half a ton. The right to the above machine is secured to the inventors according to law.

ABNER SANBORN,
Agent for the patentees.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1824.

☞ For further information enquire of Mr. David Smith, Merchant, Fayetteville.—378tf.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Cubebs, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annexed.

INTELLIGENCE.

And when men talk of it they shake their heads,
And whisper one another in the ear;
And he that speaks, doth gripe the hearer's wrist;
While he that hears, makes fearful action,
With wrinkled brows, with nods, with rolling eyes
I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news,

KING JOHN.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

A series of the Mexican *Sun* has been received at Philadelphia, containing the details of the capture and execution of Iturbide, as already published by us, with the additional fact, as stated by the Editor of the National Gazette, that "the Mexican Congress had decreed a pension to his wife and family of eight thousand dollars per annum, but forbidden them to reside in the Republic."

This liberal act will meet the applause of every humane and enlightened mind. The following extracts from the National Gazette will at this time be read with more than ordinary interest:

Letters from Mexico mention that Don Pablo Obregon, has been appointed Minister from that country to the United States. Gentlemen well acquainted with Mr. Obregon represent him as one of the most interesting young men of that country.

A Mexican article of the 30th ult. announces that the Supreme Executive Government had provided a sufficient escort and complete security for the funds which were to be sent on the 9th inst. from Mexico to Vera Cruz and Alvarado.

We have before us a letter from an intelligent gentleman, dated Alvarado 1st August, the following passages of which may be deemed interesting.

"We received per express, yesterday, the news that Iturbide has been shot on his arrival at Sota la Marina, on the 13th ult. an event which has gratified every well wisher to this country. You may judge by this how far the spirit of Republicanism has taken root. Crowned heads may maintain themselves in Europe by means of bayonets but here in the New World they are justly consigned to the worms. This happy event, and the total destruction of the factions, in the province of Guadalaxara, where all the ringleaders have been shot, as you will have seen by the papers, (among them a *German Baron* Von Rosemburg,) will ensure internal tranquility. Generals Bustamata and Quintaner are prisoners in Mexico, awaiting their trial; they no doubt have led Iturbide to this foolish step, and will meet with their reward. Gen. Bravo (who really has proved himself a second Washington) will take the Presidential chair on the first of next month. The law made, as to election, and time of a President, has just been copied from that of the U. States.

"The roads from hence to Mexico are now clear of robbers."

Mexican Conspiracy.—By order of the commanding general of the Mexican capital, in the night of the 9th May, a house in the street of Calaya was entered, and twenty two individuals were found assembled in deep debate upon schemes of revolution.—The soldiers went in by the door and the flat roof, so that none of the conclave escaped: and their correspondence and papers were seized. Their official papers were headed "God, Independence, and the Hero of Iguala" (Iturbide.) A woman, the wife of a Mr. Santoyo, acted as their secretary. On the entrance of the soldiers, she tore from one of the papers, the sign manual of her husband, who was not present, and swallowed it in order to destroy the evidence against him. It appeared from the documents that the plan of the conspirators was to proclaim Iturbide. Several of them had been seized in the month of October preceding for the same offence. Among them we observed a general of division, two brigadier generals, two lieut. colonies, captains, lieutenants, a post-master, &c. Their names are as follows: Manuel Reyes, Jose Maria Ocampo, Victoriano Ortiz, Francisco Diez Vargas, Ignacio Rodriguez, Francisco Hernandez, Rasael Castro, Jose Berdeja, Joaquin Munoz, Francisco Santaella, Isidro Corona, Jose Arce, N. Goyeneche, Jose Ortega, Jose Oribeula, Alajandro Quijano, N. Salas, Manuel Gomez, Gallo, Luciano Castrejon, General Velazquez, Alvino Perez, Jose Maria Luvian, Jose Antonio Andrade, Conde del Valle.

☞ On the 6th ult. the regular "Council of War," or Court Martial, sentenced to death brigadier general Hernandez and D. Francisco Santoyo; condemned General Andrade to the loss of his rank and five years exile; and the rest of the persons taken in the house above mentioned, to perpetual banishment. The Sun of the 24th ult. contains this article:

"It appears that the Supreme Executive Power has determined that the culprits condemned to different punishments for the conspiracy of the 12th ult. shall be immediately sent to Acapulco, in order that their sentences may be carried into effect; and that such of them as have appealed to the Sovereign Congress for a communication of the punishment of death may be kept in the castle there, to await the result of their application."

"It is not probable that any of them were executed.

The province of Puebla and the neighborhood Tlascla were infested by bands of marauders.

We understand that Col. JOHN S. ELLIS, of North-Carolina, has been appointed a Clerk to the Board of Commissioners and Arbitrators under the Convention of St. Petersburg, vice CHARLES MANLY, Esq. resigned.

BURMESE WAR.

From the London Courier, July 24, 1824.

We have received this morning advices from Calcutta, which bring some interesting details of the progress of the war with the Burmese. The following letter, which appears in the Gazette of th 11th March, and is written by an Officer on the spot, contains by far the most minute accounts of the attack made by our troops upon the stockade at Doodpatlee.

On the River under Tailyn in Cachar, Feb. 29

"Having just returned from visiting the stockade at Doodpatlee, I embrace a leisure moment to give you an idea of it from the observation I made, and of the gallant though unfortunate attack by our troops.

"This indescribably strong position was north and south across a narrow strip of level country, having hills on its north face and the river Soorma on its south, with a deep ditch about fourteen feet wide in front of a fortified wall, cannon proof to the front or western face, with a double fence thickly planted at the bottom with bamboo spikes overtopped with longer ones sloping outwards and very strong. The ditch was covered with long grass and quite hid from view until you arrived at it: the north face was also very strong, having a parapet with a ditch inside, and spiked towards the hills for about fifteen paces, east face much the same as the north, with the addition of sunk redoubts; the south gate was by no means so strong, and afforded the only way of entering by a narrow opening, but this so completely hid, that chance only could direct our troops to it, and then the road up the bank was so steep and rugged that a few determined men might bid defiance to hundreds. Lts. M'Lean and Barbarie, with a few men, however, were nearly succeeding at this point, for they arrived at it, but the fire was so well directed upon them, that a few men who were with them were constantly knocked over.

"I understand Lieut. Col. Bowen, on the morning of the attack, came on a head with five companies to reconnoitre, leaving Maj. Newton to follow with the guns, and remainder of the force; very shortly after the Lieut. Colonel's departure firing was heard in the rear, when the guns which were drawn by elephants came on with such rapidity that the column was kept at a run, and no time was lost in bringing them to within 120 paces of the stockade, and not 250 as formerly stated, for the distance was traced yesterday: here the elephants were unharnessed and Major Newton, assisted by Lieut. Adjutant M'Lean, laid the three guns and kept up a very sharp and well directed fire for a considerable time; the men working they were trained by Maj. Newton to the exercise from the wing of the corps with which he was originally despatched from Dacca, and their conduct on this occasion, I understand, was very conspicuous, and worthy of notice: several of them were knocked down by the enemy's fire. The execution of the artillery in the absence of an artillery officer excited the admiration of this little force yesterday, on discovering the effects inside the place. One of the Burmese Chiefs was cut in two by a round shot, and the grape slaughtered a number: in short, there can be no doubt but the guns, and hearing of the approach of more, and Col. Innes' detachment, have driven them clear out of the country.

"After an exposure to the enemy's fire for more than three hours, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, who had been wounded in the hills to the northward, arrived, formed the troops into line, and ordered a charge on the west face—a more galliant one cannot be imagined—the men did all that could possibly be expected of men: the charge was made up to the spikes, and the enemy, about 2,000 behind the ditch, poured in their destructive fire. File firing in a square on parade was a joke to it; this, together with the obstacles in front made the poor fellows step back, but none went to the right about until the retreat was sounded. Here was a dispensation of Providence, for which all engaged ought ever to be grateful! How so many fine officers escaped, who were all conspicuous in the example they set their men, is miraculous, or how more than a fourth of the men returned is equally to be wondered at; much, however, is to be attributed to the badness of the enemy's muskets, and the time they take to reload them. The inside of the stockade was found studded by sunk redoubt, so that an interior warfare was evidently premeditated and the work of murder, would, doubtless, have been very bloody, had we forced a passage here or at Jattrypore. A Burmese orderly book was found, and the names of forty-two Birmahs, and a chief, who were killed in the attack at Bickrampore, were struck off the list of the army.

The Arms rese, whose loss was the severest on the occasion, were not noticed, and an order was issued in the book that any officer or soldier heard speaking of the affair at Bickrampore should suffer instant death: previous to this business services of comparativeiy trifling nature had been performed by Lieutenant Colonel Bowen's detachment, having dislodged a body of the Assamese troops from one or two stockades at Birkoolah without loss on either side. Our loss at Doodpatlee, I regret to state, was severe; Lieutenant Armstrong, of the 10th, killed, Lieutenant Colonel Bowen slightly wounded with a spent ball; Lieut Graves slightly in the arm; and Ensign Barbarie dangerously, leg amputated; about 120 men of the 10th killed and wounded. Captain Johnson, a very active and gallant officer, I regret to say was very severely wounded through the knee, and about 40 men of the detachment of 23d Rungoore, were killed and wounded, including the 42 men spiked in the feet and legs opposite Budeepore, where the enemy had commenced making some stockades. Our camp hospital is tolerably full."

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

Paris, July 29.—We have received from Missolonghi a letter confirming several particulars relative to the affairs of Greece.

The Turks have disembarked 4000 men at Negropont, and it is feared that place is on the point of surrendering; it may also be the case with Patras, Lepanto, Coron and Modon, of which the Greeks do not press the siege, not having any troops.

The Pacha of Egypt has received from the Porte the title of Generalissimo, but his dignity will not attach him to the cause, and it is not known whether he will ever fight for him. He has his eyes fixed on Candia.

The Turks commenced their campaign in three columns directed against Attica, Carpentize and Acannie. Our correspondent thinks that this campaign like the preceding, will not produce any affect, and that the Turks will endeavor to produce disaffection among their adversaries by means of bribes. Lord Byron had expended about 200,000 franks for the cause of the Greeks, but it appears that these funds were not always applied with necessary discernment, and that after the death of the Poet, the soldiers to whom he gave excessive high pay, committed several irregularities, because the Greek government could not continue it.

Odessa, July 8.—It appears that it was at Casso, and not at Tenedos, that the massacres have been committed. Two or 3000 of the Egyptian troops landed on the 27th of May in that Island, and put to death all the inhabitants without distinction; but, they write from Santonin, that on the 17th June, a Greek corps from Candia had surprised and defeated the Egyptians.

Russia, July 2.—The declaration of the Greek Senate of the (27th May) 8th June, by which it menaced all vessels under whatever flag sailing, who were suspected of carrying necessaries to the Turks, has produced a lively sensation at Constantinople. It appears that the first effects of this declaration had determined the Christian Captains to break the engagements which they had contracted with the Porte and Vice Roy of Egypt.

Berlin, (Prussia,) July 17.—They write from St. Petersburg, that the conferences which had commenced in that capital on the subject of the affairs of Greece, had not produced any result. The Emperor Alexander has proposed to put Greece under the guarantee of the European Powers, and to give them a government resembling that of Moldavia and Wallachia, but this project was violently opposed by England, who wishes that Greece should be organized like the Ionian Islands. It is probable that the execution of these plans will meet with great opposition among the Greeks, as well as among the Turks themselves.

Constantinople, June 23.—The defensive preparations of the inhabitants of Ipsara call to mind former times. Every person is under arms. The aged priests, and the women and children are shut up in a castle under the guard of a corps of Albanians who have orders to kill them in case the Greeks surrender. The women, after having communed in public on the 17th, entered with confidence the castle which may be their tomb.

From Liverpool, August 1.—Accounts had been received by the way of Brussels from Athens, dated the 6th June, which state that Odysseus had united with two other patriot Chiefs, and "for the *fifth* time distinguished the straits of Thermopylæ by the defeat of the barbarians." What led to this affair was the intelligence, received at Athens, that the Captain Pacha had succeeded in conveying succours to Negropont, from which it was expected that a new attack would be made by the Turks on the side of Beotia. Measures were in consequence taken to anticipate the event, and when the enemy, amounting to 10,000, approached, on the 1st June, a desperate engagement took place, in which the Turks were defeated with great slaughter. Their loss had not been accurately ascertained, but the mountaneers and the peasants of the plain are stated to have gone, according to custom, to the field of battle, to enrich themselves with the spoils of the Turks, and the villages were resounding with the cries of joy. Letters from Smyrna, of the 18th June, mention the sailing from that port of a Turkish frigate, a brig of war, and some small craft, with 5,000 troops on board, to join the Captain Pacha at Mitylene, whose intention was reported to be an attack on Ipsara. Some disorders had been committed by the troops at Smyrna.

Portugal.—Intelligence had been received from Lisbon to the 10th July, that another insurrection was expected to take place through the macinations of the queen and her party.

Peru—By the schr. Monkey, arrived at this port from Chagres, letters have been received to the 11th of July, which state that the Spanish general Olaneta, who declared for independence in Peru, took this step from motives of private pique against the other royalist chiefs. This defection had lessened their force about 6,000 men, and was justly considered the most fatal blow the royalists had sustained. It was expected at Chagres, that Bolivar would open the campaign about the beginning of July. His army amounted to 12,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, and every day was increasing this force. His head quarters were then at Jauja, and his troops in high spirits. Callao was rigidly blockaded by the Colombian and Peruvian squadrons, and no vessel whatever was permitted to enter.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

A letter from Paris, of a late date, mentions the arrival of Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoake, in that capital, and that his strange costume attracted as much attention as a Sandwich Islander would.

THE NATIONAL GUEST.

"We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee,
But our hearts, La Fayette, we surrender to thee."

Progress of La Fayette.—The nation's guest embarked at Havre July 13th, landed in N. York, August 16th; set out on the 20th for Boston via Fairfield, New-Haven, New London, Providence, &c. and arrived at the cradle of American liberty, August 24th. Visited Portsmouth, Salem, Marblehead, Lexington, Bunker Hill, &c. and on the 2d of September left Boston on his return to New York by the way of Hartford, (Con.) Came into Hartford about 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Sept. 4th, and soon after took passage in the steam boat from that place to New York.

Monday, the 6th of September, was the birth-day of La Fayette. He partook that day of a public dinner with the Cincinnati Society at Washington Hall, N. Y. In a day or two after he goes up the North River to Albany, will be in Washington about the 1st of October, and at Yorktown the 19th.

"A Republic not ungrateful."—We are sorry to see and hear this sentence so frequently used in reference to the honors shown the *Nation's Guest*; It savours too much of boasting, and seems to imply, that a confession of an obligation is a discharge of the debt. The services rendered our country by the illustrious La Fayette, being of a magnitude never to be repaid him: So long as the nation remains a Republic, so long will it be subject to be accused of ingratitude, if it cease to remember and protect the last branch of the family of La Fayette. *Boston Patriot.*

The Essex Register gives the following description of the weather (of which we have lately had a sample here) at the time of the entry of Gen. LA FAYETTE into Salem:

"The day was very inclement; but the circumstance appeared to give interest to the fete. From the moment the General entered the town, until he left it, the rain fell in torrents. Although every one was wet through and through, yet none thought of shelter—The cold drops from the clouds could not cool the ardour of gratitude. When the General entered the town he was in an open Barouche: Judge STORY, who had rode with him, had thrown over him a cloak, and held an umbrella over his head; but when he saw the women and children thronging the streets to welcome him, entirely exposed to the rain, his benevolent feelings were excited, he threw off his cloak, and refused the shelter of the umbrella; and when he arrived at the Coffee-House, he was, like two-thirds of the town, "drenched to the skin." To give a full description of all that occurred on this memorable day, when, amidst torrents of rain all was sunshine, would entirely fill our columns."

Overdoing.—One of the New-York papers states that during the progress of General La Fayette, up Broadway, some inconsiderate people in the honest warmth of their zeal, attempted to detach the horses from his carriage, and draw it themselves, but were, with conderable effort, prevented. Such an occurrence would undoubtedly have distress'd him in whose honor it was intended. Let our citizens leave such excess of adulation to the "Holy Allies:" let them recollect that the real character of a republican is gratitude and generosity, tempered with self-respect, not servility. Let them remember that the purpose of the devoted services of Washington and La Fayette, was to make *men* of us—not *horses.* *Balt. Chron.*

It is stated in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser that Mr. Wiley, of that city, has in press a work well suited for the market at this time. It is entitled, "Memoirs of of Gilbert Mottie, Marquis de La Fayette, comprising his military, political and private life. By Gen. William Ducoudray Holstein, who, under the name of Peter Feldmann, contributed to his enlargement from the prison of Olmutz. "The work is nearly finished, and we understand its authenticity will be sanctioned by the marquis himself.

Several of the papers have lately asserted that General La Fayette is the last surviving general officer of the revolution.—But they have forgotten General Sumpter, of South-Carolina, the distinguished veteran of about 90 years of age! A man who yet rides about and attends to his own business—he is surrounded by his grand children—the family of Mr. Thomas Sumpter, our late minister to the Brazils.

A communication in the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, states that the *Tent of Washington* has been offered, by Mr. Custis to Colonel Howard, and the state society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, to be used on the reception of Gen. La Fayette at Baltimore. It must be peculiar gratifying to those veterans of the revolution to meet their illustrious comrade in arms under the canopy of *him* they so much loved.—What affecting recollections are attached to this ancient canvass, from the heights of Dorchester to the surrender of Yorktown! This relic of heroic time is in good preservation, though it has witnessed the events of nearly half a century, and will be packed in the same portmanteaus in which it was carried during the war of the revolution.

Mr. Custis considers himself as holding this last military memorial of the great chief in trust for the nation, and means that it shall descend as an heir-loom in the American army.

POLITICAL.

——"Great things may yet be done
If we are men, and faithful to our cou[ntry]
PAYNE.

Mr. Adams is so popular among the people of North-Carolina, that it is [deemed] *to suppress the expression of public sentiment in his favor.* The article from [Raleigh] which we inserted last week is a fair [statement] of the fact; and will appear so, when we consider how many votes Mr. Adams [received] under all his disadvantages, received in a single county. At the recent state election the sense of the county was taken: Gen. Jackson obtained 461, Mr. Adams 4[?], Mr. Crawford four. There is no doubt that the friends of Mr. Adams are increasing in every part of the state.

Indeed, we are by no means sure that the people's ticket can obtain as many votes as it remains undecided between Jackson and Adams, as it could if it were pledged to Mr. Crawford is out of the question.

We have additional returns of [elections] which we fear we shall have to postpone.

MR. CRAWFORD'S COLUMN.

We have received a short note from a Carolinian and wish to reply to his communication in our last; but have neither room. He desires us to correct the error of a compositor. Instead of caucus of *five rich great men*; it should be a secret caucus of five or six great men.

The following communication has been handed to us by another of the friends of Mr. Crawford. It is an address by Mr. Benton of Tennessee, accompanied by an introduction. We have on hand a letter of a later date from Mr. Benton, but could but insert it, the subject would better understood.

MR. EDITOR,—Born and raised in North-Carolina, I feel solicitous to maintain and perpetuate to posterity, the happy institutions of civil and religious liberty, purchased at the hazard of life and fortune of my forefathers, and who fought to favour us: and the humble individual, a farmer, and [now] a farmer, without title, and not [desirous] even as to be polished by a visit or residence in the land of the North—now a days seems to be all important, alone necessary, and indispensable to constitute a great man—(at least in his own estimation)—and a judge of human nature and even of the state of the nation—have travelled a little among the Sons of North-Carolina, and am fully [convinced] in my own mind, that let the same (for this is all we ask) be shewn to the [merits] and merits of Mr. Crawford in the columns of your paper, as is to the Tariff, Jackson and Adams, *very different from the result of the votes taken at the different musters in the adjacent counties.*

As the Editor of a public paper is [expected] ed to inform the public mind, and [promote] the prosperity of the nation, you are requested to insert in the same, (as the writer hereof has neither inclination or talents himself adequate to the object) the following circular of one of the Candidates for Elector of President and Vice President in the state of Tennessee. And be it remembered that it is issued under the auspices of Gen. Jackson, surrounded by the soldiers and military glory of New Orleans. It contains in part, the reasons why Mr. Crawford has obtained the nomination and preference: and will receive the vote of one, and should of all friends of

FREE TRADE AND NO [MONOPOLY.]

ADDRESS of JESSE ELEPTON, Esq. to the voters of the Eleventh Electoral District of Tennessee.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In the exercise of the privileges of a freeman, and [without] leave had or obtained from any of the *would-be* dictators, or self-appointed [guardians] of publick opinion, in Nashville or elsewhere, I offer myself a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States; and design, if elected, to vote for *Wm. H. Crawford* for President, and *Albert Gallatin* for Vice President.

Inasmuch as this determination is contrary to the *supposed* will of a majority of the people of Tennessee, it becomes more necessary for me to assign the reasons which operate with me in producing this conclusion. I am aware that in urging reasons in favor of *Crawford*, I shall have to contend with the prejudices of many honest men, who have been for years past accustomed to hear his name coupled with the most opprobrious epithets. It is a fact too well known to be denied, that the most incredible falsehoods have been used for years past, by the most specious and deceitful practices, to create a strong and permanent feeling against Mr. Crawford in the state of Tennessee, as well as many other states of the Union. It will be inquired, why was this done? The reason is plain and obvious. Mr. Crawford has been, from the time that the question of a successor to Mr. Monroe was first taken of, considered the prominent and leading candidate for that place: and therefore it seemed necessary to every one who aspired to the same place, or to their supporters, to remove him out of the way, before they could hope for success—and hence the secret spring of the A. B. [Caucus] and other attempts equally infamous. It will be recollected by those conversant in politics, that it was considered a settled question in the nomination of Mr. Monroe, whether Mr. Crawford was not to be the choice of a majority of republicans of the Union. But yielding to the more advanced age, and, as he conceived, superior claims of Mr. Monroe, who had [served]

...the political service of his country, ...being considered a candidate, ...d without a struggle, the high- ...t of human ambition, to a sense of ...y rare among aspirants to office. ...gard to the qualifications of Mr. ...ford, the most enlightened men of all ...have borne testimony in his favor. ...t the aid of fortune, or patronage, ...isen from the humble walks of pri- ...life, by his own exertions, and filled ...nor several of the most important ...ns in the gift of his country. He rose ...the simple schoolmaster, (teaching ...s means of educating himself,) to the ...nk at the bar of Georgia; from ...the senate of the United States, ...a period of great embarrassment ...ger, he took the lead in that most ...ished body, and was by common con- ...ceived as first among her greatest ...His weight in that body was felt and ...knowledged, not merely by words, but in ...ence of the Vice-President, he was ...sen to preside over its important deli- ...ions. From the senate he was selec- ...Mr. Madison as minister to France ...ission of extraordinary interest to the ...and on his return from thence was ...ed by the same President Madison, ...contrary to his own wishes, Secretary ...War Department. After the elec- ...Mr. Monroe, his knowledge of men ...ed out to him Wm. H. Crawford as ...the most arduous and difficult de- ...nt in the administration of the gov- ...ent. At a time when the nation was ...—when public and private credit, ...roved, and all was chaos and con- ...—William H. Crawford became Sec- ...y of the Treasury, into which depart- ...he introduced order, system, and e- ...y, and restored the financial concerns ...Union to the most prosperous condi-

...the course of the recent *investigation*, ...the *fourth* of the kind which has ...instituted against him by the malice of ...mies, and the jealousies of disap- ...ambition, in rivals of inferior ...it has appealed to the entire satis- ...of the able and intelligent committ- ...and to impartial men of all parties, ...Mr. Crawford has saved the western ...a ruin in those very transactions ...which he now so unjustly tradu- ...And yet, notwithstanding the *unanimi- ...* of Mr. Crawford, by com- ...composed of intelligent and impar- ...of all parties, on *four* different oc- ...asions—notwithstanding the utter discom- ...and disgrace of his accusers and ...supporters—there are yet those who ...to believe the charges true, and to ...him unworthy of public confidence. ...as those I have nothing to urge: ...such, I am sure, argument, or reason, ...be a waste of words.

...Fellow-Citizens: You have heard much ...about a caucus! and many noisy de- ...gogues have used it in a manner most ...insulting to any man of sound mind, or ...accurate information. Will any one pre- ...tend that the friends of either of the can- ...didates would not have met in caucus had ...they believed they could have outvoted ...Mr. Crawford?—No such thing.—*Every ...friend for a caucus when a caucus was ...held*, but when left in a minority, all they ...could do, was to raise a hue and cry against ...the particular candidate, because more mem- ...bers of Congress were in his favor than ...for myself, I do not attach implici- ...ty to the opinions of any particular ...men, and with regard to the meeting ...of Congressmen, called a caucus, and the ex- ...pression of their opinion in favor of Mr. ...Crawford, if it does him no good, it should ...do him no harm. But one thing I must ...add, and that is, when I learn from the ...most unexceptionable source, that such men ...as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and ...Nathaniel Macon, are decidedly of opinion, ...that the talents and integrity of Wm. H. ...Crawford qualify him for President, in pre- ...ference to all others, it attaches great weight ...to the recommendation of the respectable ...majority of Congress who were cal- ...led a caucus. It goes very far to convince ...me, that Mr. Crawford has claims of the ...highest order, or such men as they would ...support him.

...Fellow-Citizens: The election of one who ...is to preside over the destinies of this nation ...should not be viewed as a light or a trifling ...matter, nor should it be left to the manage- ...ment of noisy demagogues, who constantly ...carry out intrigue, while they themselves in- ...trigue the most. The President of these ...United States should assuredly be a man of ...tried character, calm temper, unsullied ...reputation, great wisdom, and long expe- ...rience in the political affairs of the world, ...and most certainly so with regard to the ...duties of our own country. He is not to ...be selected for a mere whim, or fancy, nor ...to gratify state pride, or sectional feel- ...ings. We are choosing a President for ...the whole United States. Let us then look ...throughout the Union for him who, from ...his talents and political wisdom, is best ...calculated to preside over us.

...With regard to Mr. Gallatin, who is ...spoken as Vice President, I consider him ...more worthy than the only competitor ...who has been seriously spoken of, for there ...is in fact but one other, (Mr. Calhoun, the ...avowed friend and supporter of Ninian Ed- ...wards, of infamous memory,) and to him ...I cannot think the freemen of Tennessee ...will yield their support. He has enjoyed ...the confidence of the country under the ad- ...ministrations of Jefferson, Madison, and ...Monroe; has proved himself worthy of it, ...and is unquestionably a man of extraordina- ...ry ability.

...Fellow-Citizens: The election is with ...you, and all I have to ask of you, is, to in- ...quire for *yourselves*, think for *yourselves*, and ...finally *vote* for *yourselves*, according to the ...dictates of your own deliberate *judgment*.

...7th July, 1824. JESSE BENTON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1824.

OLD CUMBERLAND.

The court for this county was held in this place the last week; we understand that the Grand Jury expressed their sentiments last Thursday on the Presidential question. Of the 15 votes, Mr. Adams received 8, Gen. Jackson 4, and Mr. Crawford 3. We are persuaded from what we have seen and heard, that neither General Jackson nor Mr. Crawford could receive that proportion of the votes in the county, if the ballot were taken to-day—much less can they six or eight weeks hence. In short the change of sentiment throughout the state is constant, and as rapid as could be desired; it is also adverse to Mr. Crawford, and favorable to Mr. Adams.

From Sampson County.—Mr Printer—The sentiments of the people here as to the Presidency, were taken at a muster of Capt. Uriah Westbrook's company, and were as follows: Jackson 68, Adams 4, and *others none*.

FREE NAVIGATION.

The Cape-Fear River, upon the banks of which our town is situated, once more enables our merchants to replenish their stores with a large supply of the choicest articles. The heavy rains which have now fallen in torrents for 15 days in succession, have raised the river to an unusual height: but while they endanger the valuable crops of corn on the low grounds, they will have the good effect of opening the navigation to this place at a much earlier period than for the last two years: the season is also so far advanced, that there is little reason to believe the river will be low again this year.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

1. *Above Wilmington.*—The first obstacle above Wilmington was at Brown's Reach. During the summer, operations have been carrying on at this place under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Fulton, and with great success. The obstruction at this place was caused by large logs which lay imbedded in the channel of the river.—These we are happy to say have been removed, and the channel is now improving daily. Hereafter our largest boats will be able to pass without difficulty.

2. *The works at Wilmington* are going on upon the original plan: but if we understand it properly, no beneficial effects were expected to take place until the work is completed. The dam from the island to the main land across the deeper channel, was closed last week, and the whole of the water being turned into one direction, and enlarged involume by the swell of the river, the current, will, in all probability, show something of the effects of the plan.

We have made arrangements for procuring more information upon this subject, and will lay it before our readers as soon as possible.

We observe with pleasure the anxiety which is manifested throughout the country in relation to this subject. It is one of vital interest to North Carolina.

MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are happy to state, that Mr. Brazier, Assistant Engineer of this state, and Mr. John McRae of this town are collecting materials for an elegant map of this state. For this purpose, they are placing for correction a map of each county in the hands of some experienced surveyor residing in the county. They have already distributed the county maps in most of the western counties, and express themselves highly gratified at the willingness with which they were received and the flattering offers of assistance that have been made them by some of the most respectable and influential men in that quarter of the state.

The old map of Price and Strother is generally correct; but since its publication new counties have been formed, new towns established, new roads opened, and names of places changed.

With the materials which will be afforded by the surveys which have already been made under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvements, and those which they will be enabled to procure, these gentlemen will, no doubt, be able to obtain a very correct map of the state.

Mr. Brazier is an artist of superior skill in his profession. His plan of the town of Fayetteville is one of the first pieces of workmanship of the kind we have seen. We hope the patriotism and enterprise of these gentlemen will be rewarded by a liberal share of patronage.

INDIAN NEGOCIATIONS.

It will be gratifying to the public to learn that the object of the late mission to the Cherokee Indians has been accomplished. A treaty has been concluded which only waits the sanction of the legislature to go into operation.

The contract embraces thirty eight reservations held by Cherokees under the treaties of 1817—'19, and will put at rest the disputed title to lands which the state had sold for about 25,000 dollars. In addition, the state obtains about fifteen thousand acres superior quality. The lands are to be paid for at Franklin in Haywood county, the first Monday in May next.

The thirty-eight claims were all which appeared legal, although a few Cherokees appear to have rights in equity.

At a called meeting of the Fayetteville Junior Engine company, on Tuesday 14th, for the purpose of electing officers, the following gentlemen were duly elected,—Thos. J. Lippitt, Captain; Fred. I. Stanly 1st Lieut. Tho. J. Curtis, 2nd do. Wm. C. Broadfoot, Sec'y.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the citizens of Fayetteville, for the purpose of making arrangements, for the suitable reception of Gen. La Fayette, on his expected arrival at this place, was holden at the court-house, on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

Present—Hon. John D. Toomer, chairman.—J. A. Cameron, W. Lord, James Townes, Robert Strange, H. W. Ayer, and John MacRae, Esq'rs, as members of the committee.

His excellency gov. Holmes, by invitation, attended the meeting, and stated his views upon the subject under consideration, in a polite and handsome manner. He expressed a wish that the reception of the distinguished guest of the nation, on his entrance into the territory of North-Carolina, might be the act of the state at large, and that it should be done in a style of liberality and elegance, which might do justice to our feelings, our taste, and our pecuniary independence.

The following resolutions and proceedings were adopted:—

His excellency, having retired—*Resolved*, That a correspondence be opened on the part of this committee, with the police of the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of enabling the sister towns to conduct the attentions, which they may severally propose bestowing on the benefactor of their country, in harmony, and with a decent regard to the convenience of each other.

The following resolutions were then adopted, as a general plan by which the citizens of Fayetteville, will demonstrate their gratitude for the services, and esteem for the virtues of their illustrous visitor; subject, however, to be varied as expediency or convenience may suggest.

Resolved, That a deputation be sent to meet Gen La Fayette, at Yorktown, in the state of Virginia, on the 19th October, with a letter from this committee, repeating the invitation that he honor us with a visit and receive his answer.

That an escort, consisting of one or more citizens and capt. Townes's troop of cavalry, be sent to meet the General, at Monroe, on the Virginia line, and to accompany him from thence to this place.

That on the evening, preceding his arrival, he be requested to lodge at the house of Rob't Campbell, Esq. that on the morning of his arrival, he be escorted from thence to the western end of Clarendon Bridge, by the police of the town, the cavalry, and such citizens as may think proper to be of the party. That a triumphal arch, with suitable decorations and inscriptions, having been thrown over the western end of the bridge, and the infantry and artillery, the citizens of the town, and the scholars from the several academies and schools, having been arranged in a double line, facing inwards, shall in a becoming manner salute the General and his escort, as he passes through them, and form a procession in the rear, which shall move towards the lodgings prepared for his accommodation; passing in their progress through another triumphal arch thrown across the street, at Liberty Point That during the procession, the artillery shall fire a national salute, and all the bells in town, shall be rung.

That the chairman this of committee, shall, in behalf of the town of Fayetteville, present General La Fayette an address on his arrival at his lodgings: After which the several companies shall pass in review before him, giving him a marching salute.

That in the evening of the day on which General La Fayette may arrive, there shall be a general illumination of the town; a public dinner on the succeeding day, and a ball in the evening.

That all the commissioned officers of the Revolution now in this State, be, and are hereby invited to attend the General's visit to this place.

That Marshals be appointed to conduct the foregoing arrangements.

That a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the General, and his accommodation while here, pursuant to the foregoing plan.

That a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the suitable conveyance of the General through the State.

The following appointments were made: Mr. Strange, deputed to go to York Town; Messrs. Toomer and Cameron, sub committee of arrangements; Messrs. J. MacRae and C. P. Mallett, committee for equipage; Col. Black, Marshal.

Maj. Wright and Mr. A. M. Frink, assistant Marshals.

Messrs. Strange and MacRae, a committee of correspondence in the absence of the Magistrate of Police and the chairman of the committee.

That the Magistrate of Police of this town be requested to address the Magistrate of Police of the town of Wilmington, and request him to join us, with such of the Military and citizens of Wilmington as can favor us with their presence on the interesting occasion

That the Magistrate of Police be requested to address a similar communication to Capt. Buie, of Lumberton.

The chairman laid before the meeting a letter under date of August 27th, 1824, from Robert Strange, Esq. Maj. Com'dg. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, covering a copy of a resolution of that company, tendering their services as a body guard to General La Fayette, during such time or times as he may be in this place:—Whereupon it was *Resolved*, That the tender made by Maj. Strange be accepted, and that he be duly notified thereof.

JOHN M'RAE, *Sec'y.*
JNO. D. TOOMER, *Chairman.*

Another attempt to burn our jail.—Our citizens were roused on Monday morning last between the hours of twelve and one by the fire bell and a cry of fire; the firemen and other citizens repaired with alacrity to the place from whence the alarm proceeded, and the fire was in a few minutes extinguished without having caused any material injury.

It seems that a prisoner by the name of Cook, who had been removed from Sampson hither, and who was recently put in irons for an offence of the same kind, had persuaded a small boy in the debtors apartment to set fire to the jail. The boy put the fire in a rat hole near the chimney.

Arrived, on Saturday, the Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, and tow boat Commodore Perry, with dry goods to R. Jaffray & Co. Hardware to D. B. Crane & Co. and 67 Packages assorted merchandize to Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

MARRIED,

At Camillus N. York, Capt. Saml. T. Hawley of this place, to Miss Grace Anderson of Camillus.

DIED,

At this place yesterday morning, Mary, infant laughter of Dr. Benj. Robinson.

Departed this life on the morning of the 31 inst. at the residence of H. Pearson Esq. Anson county, Mr. John McFadyen, son of Mr. Arch'd McFadyen of this county, aged 30 years. The deceased was a mechanic of the first order, and much esteemed by all who knew him. In his death, society has lost a useful member.

"Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms.

Are we not tending upward too,
As fast as time can move,
Nor should we wish the hours move slow,
To keep us from our love,"

In Duplin county on the 1st ult. Mr. Jacob Matthews aged 108 years, until a few months before his death he retained almost the vigor of youth, his sight was perfect, and he could walk ten or fifteen miles a day. Seven years ago his wife died aged 100 years, they had been married about 80 years.

At Wilmington, on Wednesday the 8th inst. in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Donald McRae, son of John McRae Esq. of this county; a young gentleman highly beloved and respected.

In Beverly, Mass. Mrs. Mary Goodridge, widow of Mr. Joseph Goodridge.—She had lain down, preparatory to watch with a sick neighbour, but feeling unwell, got up about 9 o'clock, and took some drops of *Prussic acid*. The effects were such as might have been expected to a person unused to that *deadly poison*; she was soon thrown into convulsions, and died at midnight.

In Robeson county, on Sunday the 12th ult. of a pulmonary consumption, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. Jacob Rhodes, who has been a respectable resident in the county in which he died, for about 40 years past, panegyricks on departed friends are often too erroneously bestowed. But we can with confidence keep within the bounds of truth and reason, and say of Mr. Rhodes, that, as a friend he was sincere in his attachments, as a neighbor, liberal and reciprocative, as a public officer, meritorious, and as a citizen, upright, useful and benevolent. We could offer to his memory an eulogium of better praises, but we would not bring to the monument designed to make his resting place, the pompous but false ornaments of a transient world.

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES of Cape-Fear Bank Stock.
Enquire at this Office.

A certain *notorious personage* (whose identity is his *veracity*,) having with evil intent spread abroad a report as unfounded as it is unwarrantable "*that I had abandoned the idea of publishing a public journal in this town*," a regard for my own interest as well as a respect for my friends, has once more constrained me to address them through the medium of a public print. This notice therefore, is to re-assure the subscribers to the contemplated paper that the establishment is in a proper state of forwardness and unless delayed by some unexpected occurrence, the first number of the Fayetteville Weekly Gleaner, will be issued between the 20th of October and 1st of November. The doors of an extensive Reading and News Room, conducted on proper Mercantile principles, will also at that time be thrown open to the public.

B. H. TALBOT.
September 16, 1824.—3t 382.

Contractors Wanted.

THE subscribers will receive proposals in writing, for building a NEW JAIL in Robeson County, until the 8th day of October next, of the following dimensions, viz--

40 feet long and 30 feet wide to be made of Brick two Stories high with a Jailor's and Debtor's room below stairs.

The upper story to contain three apartments, viz. two for criminals, male and female, and one for negroes—the Criminal rooms to be lined with sheet iron.

A particular plan of the building will be exhibited on application to either of the subscribers in this place, and those who propose for the undertaking will name two sufficient securities, to be given on the bond for the faithful performance of the work.

NEILL BUIE.
RICH'D H. BUNTING.
Lumberton, Sep. 1st, 1824.—1m32.

Houses and Stores to be Rented.

TO be rented, the BRICK HOUSE, near Mr. Eccles's mill, containing 2 stores (with fire places) 16 rooms (14 of them are large and with fire places,) a brick kitchen, 3 cellars, a ware house, wood and smoke houses, a pump of water in the yard, &c. &c.

The house is situated in the centre of the town, near the market, and being roomy and commodious; is calculated either for a large store and family, or for a public house, having been rented many years for that purpose.

For terms which will be moderate, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—3t 381

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM.
Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.
Sloop Maria, Porquet, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Brig Betsey, Wales, for Boston, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.
Schr. Leander, Alden, for St. Augustine.
Schr. Archer, Dyer, for Hayti, by Flotard & Sinatas.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quantity	From	To
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon	1 25	1 40
Apple, in dem'd	do	4	50
Peach,	do.	50	55
Bacon,	lb.		10
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	15	16
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	25	33
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	do	13	14
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	1	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel	4 25	
Superfine,	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	do	3 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 50	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	7	8
Logwood	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7½ 50
Wrought	do		
Nankeens; Blue	piece	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	50	2 00
Oats,	bush	25	30
Oil, Currriers	barrel	1800	2 00
Linseed	gallon	80	1 00
Pork	barrel	1 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	6	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island,	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 25	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	9	9½
Loaf,	lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	80	90
Turks Island,	do		
St. Ubes, &c.	do	90	
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	
Steel, American	do		9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	30
Tin, ½ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	62	
Wheat, new	bush.	80	85
Whiskey,	gallon	30	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 50	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

TO RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling House and large convenient lot, on Person street, with all the out Houses appertaining to the same. Possession given on the 1st of October next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Agent for the owners.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 6th, 1824.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	is	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550		$70,200
10626	BLANKS.	TICKETS.		

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday* the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally may be had gratis.

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50 |

Packages of 20 Tickets warranted to draw at least 20 dollars, may also be had for 45 dollars.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks, and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business during my absence. THO. STRANGE.
Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

The following Stanzas were written by Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson, in answer to the piece called *"The Hour of Death,"* written by Mrs. Hemans.

True—*all* we know must die—
Though none can tell the exact appointed hour,
Nor should it cost the virtuous heart a sigh,
Whether death crush the oak, or nip the opening flow'r.

The *Christian* is prepared,
Though others tremble at the hour of gloom,
His soul is always on his guard,
His lamps are lighted 'gainst the bridegroom come.

It matters not the time,
When we shall end our pilgrimage below;
Whether in youth's bright morn, or manhood's prime,
Or when the frost of age has whiten'd o'er our brow.

The *Child* that blossom'd fair,
And looked so lovely on its mother's breast,
(Fond source of many a hope, and many a prayer!)
Why murmur that it sleeps where all at last must rest.

Snatched from a world of woe,
(Where they must suffer most, who longest dwell!)
It vanished like a flake of early snow,
That melts into the sea, pure as from Heaven it fell!

The youth whose pulse beats high,
Eager through glory's brilliant course to run;
Why should we shed a tear or breathe a sigh,
That the bright goal is gained—the prize thus early won?

Unstained by many a crime,
Which to maturer years might owe their birth;
In summer's earliest bloom, in morning's prime,
How blest are they who quit this chequered scene of earth!

And shall no tear be paid
To *her* the new made *Bride*, the envied fair;
On whose fond heart Death's withering hand is laid,
Checking each pulse of bliss Hymen had wak'en'd there.

Joy scatter'd roses, while
The happy slumberer sunk in calm repose
In death's embrace—ere love withdrew his smile
And scar'd those chilling blights the heart too often knows.

Yes! all we know must die—
Since none can tell the exact appointed hour,
Why need it cost the virtuous heart a sigh,
Whether death crush the oak or nip the opening flow'r.

INTELLIGENCE.

LA FAYETTE AND VIRGINIA.

Richmond, August 26.—We hasten to lay the following correspondence before our readers.—La Fayette, then, we understand accepts the invitation of our volunteer companies to meet them at York Town, on the 19th October.—The brilliant manner in which he has been received in New York—and which will, no doubt, attend him at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, before he can touch our soil, must cause us to exert all our means for giving our illustrious guest a hearty and an imposing reception at York Town. From the very nature of the case, we cannot impart to the ceremony all the splendor which our sister towns have displayed, and will display—York is but a village—we fear, not in the most flourishing condition. The splendour of elegant houses, equipage of troops, of gay ladies, cannot be called in to lend attraction to the scene—We must trust to the number of Volunteers who will grace the occasion, as well of citizens who rendezvous from all directions; upon the warmth of our Virginia hospitality; upon the glorious recollections associated with the scene itself. In no state, we will venture to say, will La Fayette receive a warmer welcome.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

RICHMOND, (Va.) 10th Aug. 1824.

General La Fayette,

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you certain resolutions, entered into by Volunteer Companies of the borough of Norfolk and city of Richmond, requesting the favor of your company at the town of York, in this State, on the 19th day of October next, to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the surrender at that place, of the British army to the combined armies of America and France.—Give me leave, sir, to assure you, on behalf of my fellow-citizens of this state, that no event of the kind could confer upon them equal pleasure with that of your arrival among them. With your name is associated in their minds, every recollection that is dear to them; of the war of the Revolution; of the blessings they enjoy under free governments of their own choice, in the establishment of which you acted so conspicuous a part; and of the uniformity, beauty and consistency of your character, bottomed on a just regard to the rights of mankind, and endeavors to secure to them the blessings of rational liberty.

With sentiments of most profound esteem and affectionate regard,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES PLEASANTS, Jr.
Governor of Virginia.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK August 18, 1824.

SIR: I have been honored, on my arrival, with your kind letter, August 10th, inclosing those flattering Resolutions of the Volunteer Companies of Richmond and Norfolk. The pleasure and gratitude they could not fail to excite, is still enhanced by the sense of my obligation to the citizens of Virginia during an arduous campaign.—Happy I will be to have the inexpressible gratification to meet them at the place and on the anniversary of the day, which closed our labors. Be pleased Sir, to accept and transmit the grateful acknowledgements of the American Veteran, who has the honor to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's ob't ser't.
LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency JAMES PLEASANTS,
Governor of Virginia, Richmond.

Address of the Rifle Rangers of the city of Richmond to their fellow-citizens.

AMERICANS! You are soon, we trust, to be called to the exercise of the noblest duty and the most gratifying privilege which can be enjoyed by freemen.—You are to hail the last remaining Chief who led the former generation to battle and to victory, upon his arrival in this country. Your privileges, your rights, your enjoyments were won by his prowess and that of his illustrious commander in chief and his associates. He stands like a mighty monument, whose lofty summit is beheld by the inhabitants of the new and of the old world. He stands like a mighty master spirit, whose genius has breathed life into the cold inanimate forms withering under the spell of despotism, and "without form and void." And without making an allusion which can be considered as improper, he will smile on the workmanship, which he contributed to establish, and well pleased, pronounce, when he comes, the new scene—the new world which he assisted to form—"to be very good." When worlds are annihilated—when systems are crushed and all material nature disappearing—his deeds shall survive and his achievements be commemorated, whilst the immaterial immortal spirits survive—whilst recording angels remember the actions of mortals—whilst the being "who inhabiteth the depths of eternity," exists forever, self existent and happy in the enjoyment of his own attributes.

AMERICANS! We invite you to join our company for the purpose of meeting this illustrious Chief, La Fayette. We form a corps which has peculiar claims on American feelings and American patronage. We belong to a corps, which is particularly fitted for active service, in the hour of danger, in the hour of "peril and alarm," through the different sections of this country, to fight the battle of freedom. We are of a similar formation with that noble band, who preserved the City of New-Orleans from sack and from pollution. We are of the same organization, as those forces whose valour, when commanded by Gen. Andrew Jackson overwhelmed, on the banks of the Mississippi, the troops who conquered India, Portugal, Spain and France. We are associated with a corps, whose operations are peculiarly calculated for the face of this country to resist an invading foe.—Americans! we invite you to join our ranks.

SCOTSMEN! The majority of our corps is composed of natives of Scotland. By the blood which drenched the scaffolds of the old land—by the memory of your Wallaces and Bruces and Douglasses and Erskines and Campbells—by the cairns of your ancestors scattered over the wild purple heath—by the mouldering bones and ashes of the mighty dead floating in the breeze or mingling with the clods of the valley—by the rights you have won—by all the strong associations which mountain cliff and mountain crag, which glen and hill and burn can excite, we call on you to join a band of brothers—we call on you to rally around that thistle and wear the plumes of that bonnet which have so often been mingled in the fray, when the battle blade has been bared.

SCOTSMEN! *There is an impression abroad—it has been publicly declared that no Scotsman can be a Republican—can be a Democrat. Tell those who make these assertions that the man who first caused the tocsin of liberty to resound from the blue mountains of Virginia to the Atlantic, was the son of a Scotsman—was Patrick Henry.* Tell them that the man who led the embattled hosts of Virginia to victory and to independence—whose blood flowed by those ramparts and battered bastions and gaping walls of Yorktown, when the Genius of America hovering over the scene through the mist and dusk and heat of the conflict, surveying in its lyric flight the mighty transaction, when with eagle flight and with eagle gaze that genius beheld the grand consummation, when with

"Thunder clouds to fan her,"

And there

"Riding in the whirlwind,
"And directing the storm"—

when that genius, like the angel seen by the sainted seer in the isle of Patmos pronounced to the powers of despotism, "That the time of despotism should be no longer." Tell such taunting, but not forgetting individuals, that the prominent Chief of Virginia, next to your Washington, *was a Scotsman—was General Mercer.*—Tell such objectors that the first man who waved the "Star spangled Banner" in triumph over the British Cross—who unfurled its gleaming radiance on the coasts of Europe, who with a 36 gun frigate captured the Serapis of 54 guns, and a sloop of war of 20 guns, *was a Scotsman—was Paul Jones*—who afterwards as admiral of the Russian fleet, tore down the Turkish Crescent of the Capitan Pasha, when commanding a vessel of 120 guns.

Liberals! of every country and clime, we invite you to rally under our flag—We are to meet a foreigner—perhaps the expression is wrong. In this land, every man is like the resident "in the land of Canaan when it flowed with milk and with honey"—he is a citizen, and the injunction of the Eternal is not lost on us.—"Remember that you were strangers in a strange land."

Americans, Scotsmen—Liberals of every nation, we shall rejoice in your union with our corps. Every company in the city of Richmond has made the most strenuous exertions on this occasion—they have announced their intentions. If it shall depend on our efforts, rest assured we shall not be found wanting to give a "hail to the Chief of our choice."

Nautical Accuracy—The track across the Atlantic is so well understood by American navigators, that the Francis, lately arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, spoke no less than three of the line ships, the Pacific, W. Thompson, and Canada, on her passage.

Late news from Peru.—We were yesterday favoured with a Panama Gazette of the 3d of June, which contains an official account of the following important occurrence:

Gen. Olaneta, with a large division of troops in Upper Peru, a ter having defeated and captured Gen. Caratala, who had followed him with an equal force, had joined the Chilian forces and declared in favour of Liberty and Independence. This event is considered as decisive of the fate of South America; it took place early in May.

Letters from Guayaquil of the 26th of May, received here yesterday, confirm the above intelligence.—*N. York Spectator.*

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

By M. Charles Dupin, Member of the French Institute, Ex Secretary of the Ionian Academy, &c. &c.

The cause of a people, whose ancestors have acquired immortal renown—of a people who, inspired by this recollection, also take up arms to conquer independence and honor—this cause, so just and so glorious, has been sufficient to animate generous hearts and vivid imaginations. *All men whose elevated minds pay to the Muses a homage worthy of them, have united their hopes and applauses in favor of a feeble but courageous people,* who are braving the danger of destruction, and paying with their blood the price of the liberty they adore. Poets, historians, authors, orators, all the children of genius, whose names enlightened nations pronounce with pride, have consecrated a portion of their talents in honour of modern Greece. *Their eulogies have saved these noble efforts from the opprobrium which is attached to impious or factious rebellions.*

But amongst all those illustrious characters, who has distinguished himself like Lord Byron? Who has equalled him—I will not say in his poetry, in his prose, or in his oratory, but in his sacrifices?—Who, like him, in the full sway of his passions, in the flower of his age, in the bosom of luxury, of pleasure, and of a dignified retirement, could at once tear himself from the delights of life, from a voluptuous country, and proceed to a soil impoverished by despotism, and desolated by intestine war? He lands in Greece, to encourage the timid—to animate the brave—to consecrate his fortune to noble purposes, and his genius to painful efforts; above all, to appease already rising dissensions, and to double, by union, the power of a people whose very existence is in danger.—This is what has been done by Lord Byron. Such greatness of mind had no example; and hitherto it has had no imitators.

Doubtless, at some future day, when victory shall have restored peace to Greece, and leisure to her hereditary genius—at some future day, the Peloponnesus will again be the theatre of the panegyrics, the festivals, and the games of Delphi, of Nemea, and of Olympia, and the descendants of Pindar will re-awaken the lyre which celebrated the glory of the conquerors of Marathon, of Platæa, and of Salamis. Then, the most harmonious of languages will consecrate the memory of the immortal poet who terminated his career by an act of illustrious devotion, as imperishable as the most beautiful of its own strains. Then, the posterity of Eschylus and of Tyrtæus, of Themistocles, and of Aristides, will repeat chaunts which will ascend to Heaven, accompanied by the unanimous praises of a whole nation, grateful, as a free people know how to be.

Already have the inhabitants of Greece worthily paid the first sepulchral honours to the generous man who thus espoused their cause. The entire nation is clad in mourning, and the people and the army, in the train of the Senate and Magistrates, have solemnized his obsequies: as in modern times, and in another hemisphere, the countrymen of an Adams and a Franklin, celebrated those of the heroes of their independence. Poetry will seize upon so noble a theme. In all enlightened States, they who dedicate their muse to magnanimous actions, will concentrate their most noble strains to the last deeds and to the memorable end of Lord Byron.

For ourselves, who know how subject we all are to error and to weakness, in our actions as well as in our thoughts, let us leave to another age, and to other men, the painful task of exposing some faults and of scrutinizing some deviations in the career of him who has never committed a crime; of him who sinned, rather, in abstaining from respecting some duties; but who, at least, *never wished to tarnish that liberty, and degrade that social dignity, which all elevated minds entertain for all humankind. This is what the writers of every age and of every nation are bound to honour with unanimous homage.*

Certain it is, that France will not delay to reap this noble harvest. The muse which recorded the misfortunes of Parga,* and the poet of Messeniennes†, will here find a worthy subject for excellence; for the inspiration of new ideas, calculated to elevate the heart of man, and to excite him to great and generous deeds.

I resided amongst the Greeks, at the period when our triumphant Eagles took, along the Hellenic coasts, a flight which was the signal for the awakening of a whole people. Then, my feeble voice was heard among those which proclaimed to the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogiton, the first cry of deliverance and regeneration. I now offer my homage of respect and gratitude to the memory of one of their benefactors. Far from being unworthily jealous of a glory which illustrates a country emulous of my own, I depose my humble palm at the foot of the monument which a great genius has raised for posterity by the noble termination of his career.

* M. Viennet. † M. C. de la Vigne.

Necessity of union to Party views.—The expeditions of Monmouth, and Argyle had been concerted together, and were intended to take effect at the same moment. Monmouth, however, who was reluctantly forced upon the enterprize was not so soon ready, Argyle landed in the high lands, with a very small force, before the Duke had sailed from Holland. The details of his irresolute councils, and ineffectual marches give occasion to one profound and important remark, which we do not recollect to have met with before; but of the justice of which all who have acted with parties must have had melancholy and fatal experience.—It is introduced when speaking of the disunion that prevailed among Argyle's little band of followers.

"Add to this says Mr. Fox, that where spirit was not wanting, it was accompanied with a degree and species of perversity wholly inexplicable, and which can hardly gain belief from any one whose experience has not made him acquainted with the extreme difficulty of persuading men (who pride themselves upon an extravagant love of liberty) rather to compromise upon some points with those who have in the main, the same views with themselves, than to give power, (a power which will infallibly be used for their own destruction) to an adversary of principles diametrically opposite, in other words, rather to concede something to a friend, than every thing to an enemy."—*Ed. Rev. of Fox's James 2d.*

INTUITIVE WISDOM.

"There is in the commerce of life, as in art, a *sagacity*, which is far from being contradictory to right reason, and is superior to any occasional exercise of that faculty which *supercedes it* and does not wait for the slow progress of deduction, but goes *at once*, by what appears *a kind of intuition*, to the conclusion. A man endowed with this faculty feels and acknowledges the truth, though is is not always in his power, perhaps, *to give a reason for it;* because he cannot recollect and bring before him all the materials that gave birth to his opinion; for very many and very intricate considerations may unite to form the principle even of small and minute parts involved in, or dependent on, a great system of things. Though these are, in process of time, forgotten, the right impression still remains fixed in his mind. This impression is the result of the accumulated experience of our whole life; and has been collected we do not always know how, or when.

But this mass of *collective observation*, however acquired, ought to prevail over that *reason*, which however, powerfully exerted on any particular occasion will probably comprehend but a partial view of the subject; and our conduct in life is or ought to be generally governed by this *habitual reason:* it is our happiness that we are enabled to draw on such funds. If we were obliged to enter into *a theatric deliberation* on every occasion, before we act, life would be at a stand."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

This is the admirable quality so inadequately described, in an obituary notice of the late Judge Bee, who died in 1812.—"Soundness of judgment was in him, more like an *instinct* than a *process.*" If the writer of that "notice" had been aware that Sir Joshua Reynolds had analyzed this faculty of the mind, he would have borrowed more largely from him, upon that occasion. "The phrase would have suited the matter."

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's arts

The following exquisite specimen of orthography has been transmitted by a correspondent to the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, and published in that paper:—

George C—— D.

Wensda, Mae. 1824.

Sur i hops. u. wil nott tak it il. that i hav ritten u this leter. Bute as i hav. *set up a smal talurs* shope. in strete is the numbor. I hops i shall be hourd with ur custom. i sels al maner of cloths butons, & ceterum. I owd mak a blu cote fur £2,, 10,, 0 a wastcote fur £0,, 6,, 0 a pair of trousers fur £1,, 6,, 0 i also sels. blak stoks. bote strps. stokins. and al sorts of glovs. i havs alwas the bist men to wrk fur me i remaues Sur

ur umble servt
Jon

A canon declared in company that St. Piat after his head was cut off, walked two entire leagues with it in his hand! "Yes," added he, "two entire leagues." "I do not doubt it," replied a lady in company; "on such occasions *the first step is the only difficulty.*"

A humorous anecdote is related of Captain Campbell. "Sir" said lord Anson to him, "The king will knight you if you [illegible] proper." "Troth, my lord," said the captain, who retained his Scotch Dialect as long as he lived, I ken nae use that it be to me." "But your lady may like it," replied his lordship. "Wall then," replied the captain, "*his majesty may knight her if he pleases.*"

It is announced that a gentleman of property, and moving in the higher circles, had undertaken for a wager of 500 guineas, to beg his way from London to Edinburg and back again, within a month, and save £100 during his journey. [We know a "gentleman of property" in Baltimore who would beg his way to Georgetown and back, if he thought he could make a pence by so doing.]—*Boston Gazette.*

A sedate doctor of divinity, stopping at an hotel at the west end of the town, was a few days ago, in the coffee room, one of those self-satisfied young gentlemen who are always ready to obtrude their conversation, taking it as a matter of course that it must be acceptable. After some common place observations to the doctor, not about the uncertainty of human affairs, but the uncertainty of the weather, the young gentleman begged the favour of a pinch of snuff out of the doctor's box, which was of course given to him, upon which he observed that it was capital snuff, adding, "But, Doctor, what a d—d large box you have got, by Jove large enough to hold the freedom of a corporation."—"Yes Sir," replied the Doctor, drily, "*large enough to hold any freedom but mine.*" The young gentleman moved into another seat.

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?—HOR. Book iii. 24.

EVILS OF DIVISION.

Sale of Churches.—It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that several churches in that city, have recently been sold at public auction. Among others, we notice the Dutch Reformed Church in Spring Garden, which sold for $1300, and cost $12,000, and the Baptist Church in Sansom street, which cost $30 or $40,000, sold for $3500. The celebrated Dr. Staughton formerly officiated in this church. It is expected that other churches will follow the same example.—Mr. Noah, of the Advocate, thus comments on this subject.

"This is very melancholy; a place of worship, consecrated and dedicated to the service of the most high, sold at Sheriff's sale, and converted probably into purposes far from its original object. But is there no blame somewhere? We think there is.—*We think there are too many sects; too much division and dissention among men professing the same faith;* too many independent reasoners and too little faith. The separation of a single religion into sects is safe, but divisions, subdivisions and dissentions in the same sect are lamentable. The multiplication of churches is unnecessary and expensive, and brings many of them under the hammer.

"The choice of vestry; the election of a board of trustees; the hanging of a bell; the fixing of a weather cock, are frequently the subjects of quarrel and dissention. A part of the congregation separate—a new church is immediately built without the means of completion: the workmen have a lien upon it, and finally it comes under the hammer of the auctioneer, and is converted into a brew-house, stable &c.

"Unless congregations cannot be accommodated, build no more churches; let it be a pride to see fewer churches and fuller pews."

A Good Conscience.—How sweet the slumbers of him who can lie down on his pillow and review the transactions of every day without condemning himself. A good conscience is the firmest opiate. *Medica* cannot supply one half so efficacious and pleasant; and all the nabobs together, if they were to unite their fortune in one general contribution could not purchase a single one.

Humility.—The most excellent of all moral virtues is to have a low esteem of ourselves; which has this particular advantage, that it attracts not the envy of others.

Slander.—Either say nothing of the absent, or speak as a friend.

Envy.—Envious people are doubly miserable, in being afflicted with others prosperity, and their own adversity.

A habit of looking on the dark side.—This is an odious spirit in many persons, who are better pleased to detect a fault, than commend a virtue.

Resolution.—Nothing will be ever accomplished if all possible objections must be overcome.